

# CHAPTER 1

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## PURPOSE AND NEED

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

This environmental assessment (EA) evaluates the potential effects and benefits of long-term renewal of water contracts for 10 water service Contractors (Contractors) that receive water from the Shasta and Trinity River Divisions of the Central Valley Project (CVP). Contract renewals would allow continued CVP water delivery to the Shasta and Trinity River Divisions' service areas.

The CVP is the largest water storage and delivery system in California, covering 35 of the state's 58 counties. Authorized by Congress in 1935, the CVP is divided into nine divisions, including the Shasta and Trinity River Divisions. These divisions catch and channel southward the headwaters of the network of CVP waterways. Shasta Dam, the main feature of the Shasta Division, was authorized in the same legislation that authorized the CVP and was completed in 1945. The Trinity River Division, which was authorized in 1955 and completed in 1964, stores, regulates, and diverts water from the Trinity River basin through a system of dams, reservoirs, tunnels, and power plants into the Sacramento River for use in other areas of the state.

The 10 water service Contractors that receive water from the Shasta and Trinity River Divisions are Bella Vista Water District (BVWD), Clear Creek Community Services District (CCCSD), City of Redding, City of Shasta Lake, Shasta Community Services District (SCSD), Shasta County Water Agency (SCWA), Centerville Community Services District (CCSD), Keswick County Services Area (KCSA), Mountain Gate Community Services District (MGCSA), and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).

Assignments are expected to change this list before the contracts are renewed, but no physical changes will result. SCWA plans to assign water now subcontracted to MGCSA and BVWD to those districts. SCWA also plans to assign the KCSA (also known as County Service Area #25) water to itself. All three assignments will simply be administrative actions.

Depending on the Contractor, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) proposes to renew the water service contracts for agricultural and/or municipal and industrial (M&I) uses. Table 1-1 lists the existing Contractors and summarizes general information concerning the existing contracts. The renewal of these contracts would allow CVP water deliveries to the Shasta and Trinity River Divisions' service areas to continue.

### 1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE FEDERAL ACTION

The Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-575) included Title XXXIV, the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA). The CVPIA amended the previous authorizations of the CVP to include fish and wildlife protection, restoration, and mitigation as project purposes having equal priority with irrigation and domestic uses, and fish and wildlife enhancement as a

**TABLE 1-1  
SUMMARY OF EXISTING LONG-TERM WATER SERVICE CONTRACTORS  
IN THE SHASTA AND TRINITY RIVER DIVISIONS**

Contractor Name	Shasta or Trinity River Division	Contract Number	Maximum Water Quantity of CVP Long- Term Contract Water (Acre-Feet)	CVP M&I Rate Assigned?	CVP Agricultural Rate Assigned? <sup>2</sup>	Post-CVPIA Expiration <sup>3</sup>
<b>Bella Vista Water District</b>	Trinity	<b>851AIR3</b>	<b>24,000</b> (Includes 7,000 at Ag rate)	YES	YES	02/28/2001
<b>Centerville Community Services District<sup>1</sup></b>	Trinity	<b>14062003367A-X</b>	<b>2,900</b>	YES	NO	12/31/2004
<b>City of Redding (Buckeye Contract)</b>	Shasta	<b>5272A</b>	<b>6,140</b>	YES	NO	12/31/2009
Spring Creek Conduit	Shasta	<b>5272A</b>	Included	-	--	
Sacramento River	Shasta	<b>5272A</b>	Included	-	--	
Toyon Pipeline	Shasta	<b>5272A</b>	Included	-	---	
<b>City of Shasta Lake</b>	Shasta	<b>W11341R45</b>	<b>2,750 4,400</b>	YES	NO	2/28/2001
<del>Shasta Dam Area P.U.D.</del>			<del>Included</del>	-	-	
<del>Summit City P.U.D.</del>			<del>Included</del>	-	-	
<b>Clear Creek Community Services District</b>	Trinity	<b>489A1R35</b>	<b>15,300</b> (Includes 5,000 at Ag Rate)	YES	YES	2/28/2001
<b>Shasta Community Services District</b>	Trinity	<b>862A</b>	<b>1,000</b>	YES	NO	12/31/2000
<b>Shasta County Water Agency</b>	Shasta	<b>3367A<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2,100<sup>4</sup></b>	YES	NO	12/31/2004
Others						
<b>Keswick County Service Area</b>	Trinity	<b>1507A</b>	<b>500</b>	YES	NO	12/31/2009
<b>Mountain Gate Community Services District</b>	Shasta	<b>6998</b>	<b>350</b>	YES	NO	12/31/2003
<b>USFS (Centimudi Boat Ramp Marina)</b>	Shasta	<b>3464A</b>	<b>40</b>	YES	NO	Indefinite
	Shasta	<b>3464A</b>	<b>10</b>	YES	NO	Indefinite
<b>Total</b>			<b>55,050 56,700</b>			

## NOTES

1 Contract water for Centerville Community Services District was split from Shasta County Water Agency contract 3367A in 2001.

2 YES= Agricultural Rate has been assigned. NO= Agricultural Rate has not been assigned.

3 Only Bella Vista, Clear Creek CSD, and City of Shasta Lake have interim agreements. Other contractors signed binding agreements for early renewal.

4 Shasta County WA principally subcontracts water to others; agricultural water not used since 1983. Refer to Note 1.

Figure 1-2 shows the general locations and the approximate service area boundaries of the contractors.

project purpose equal to power generation. Section 3404(c) of the CVPIA directs the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to renew existing CVP water service and repayment contracts following completion of a PEIS and other needed environmental documents by stating that:

“...the Secretary shall, upon request, renew any existing long-term repayment or water service contract for the delivery of water for a period of 25 years and may renew such contracts for successive periods of up to 25 years each ... (after) appropriate environmental review, including preparation of the environmental impact statement [the PEIS]...”

Section 3409 of the CVPIA required the Secretary to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) to evaluate the direct and indirect impacts and benefits of implementing the CVPIA. The resulting programmatic EIS (PEIS) was prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by Reclamation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). USFWS became the co-lead agency in August 1999. Reclamation released the Draft PEIS on November 7, 1997. An extended comment period closed on April 17, 1998. The PEIS provided a programmatic evaluation of the impacts of implementing the CVPIA. Four alternatives, 17 supplemental analyses, a Preferred Alternative, and a No Action Alternative were evaluated in the PEIS. The impact analysis in the PEIS was conducted at a subregional level but presented within the PEIS on a regional basis for the Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin Valley, and Tulare Lake regions. The PEIS No Action Alternative assumed that water service contracts would be renewed under the same terms as expiring contracts.

Reclamation and USFWS released the Final PEIS in October 1999. The Final PEIS included a Preferred Alternative that addressed the regional impacts and benefits of the general method that Reclamation anticipated for implementing the CVPIA, including long-term contract renewals. The Record of Decision (ROD) for the PEIS includes the renewal of long-term CVP water contracts at the programmatic level. However, renewal of the individual contracts requires that Reclamation prepare site-specific environmental documents that “tier” off the CVPIA; this EA constitutes the site-specific document for the Shasta and Trinity River Divisions. The purpose of this document is to evaluate the potential localized environmental impacts that may result from the proposed contract renewals, and, accordingly, provide the basis for a decision on how best to implement the CVPIA-specific objectives of renewed contracts at the individual or multi-district level.

Following completion of the Final PEIS, Reclamation prepared additional environmental documentation for renewal of long-term water service and repayment contracts, including this EA, to address the District-specific impacts and a Draft Biological Assessment/Essential Fish Habitat Assessment (BA/EFHA) (August 2003) to address species impacts (under the Federal Endangered Species Act), both of which relate to contract renewals within the Shasta and Trinity River Divisions.

The purpose of this project is to renew Shasta and Trinity River Divisions’ water service contracts, consistent with section 3404(c) of the CVPIA. The EA considers the potential environmental impacts of implementing long-term contract renewals between Reclamation and the 10 water service districts of the Shasta and Trinity River Divisions. This EA considers the incremental impacts, whether direct or indirect, of changes from the existing/interim contracts. The alternatives differ by terms and conditions of

the contracts, including tiered water pricing. A table that summarizes the major provisions of the existing contracts and the May 2003 proposed long-term contracts, including elements unique to irrigation water, is included as **Appendix A**.

Long-term contract renewals are needed to:

- Allow continued beneficial use of the water developed and managed as part of the CVP, with a reasonable balance among competing demands, including the needs of agricultural and municipal and industrial (M&I) users and the needs of fish, wildlife, recreation, and other water uses consistent with the requirements imposed by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and CVPIA.
- Incorporate certain administrative conditions into the renewed contracts to ensure continued compliance with current Federal Reclamation law and other applicable statutes.
- Allow the continued reimbursement to the Federal government for costs related to the construction and operation of the CVP.

### **1.3 AUTHORITIES FOR CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT WATER SERVICE CONTRACT RENEWALS**

Reclamation is responsible for operational control of the CVP, including securing payment for capital and for operations and maintenance (O&M). These costs are established in the individual water service contracts with the Federal government. In addition, as a duly authorized representative, Reclamation administers all actions pertaining to the establishment of water service contracts on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, as set forth under the following laws:

- Public Law 88-44, Reclamation Project Act of 1939, provided for repayment of construction charges and authorized sale of CVP water to municipalities and other public corporations and agencies. This act required the Secretary to comply with laws of the State relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation or vested rights acquired thereunder.

Under PL 88-44 the Secretary was required to provide renewal, upon request of the other party, of any long-term contract for municipal, domestic, or industrial water supply. The contract renewal would be subject to renegotiation of: (1) the charges set forth in the contract in the light of circumstances prevailing at the time of renewal; and (2) any other matters with respect to which the right to renegotiate is reserved in the contract. PL 88-44 also stated that the Secretary shall, upon request, provide in any such long-term contract that the other party to the contract shall, during the term of the contract and of any renewal (subject to fulfillment of other obligations), have a first right to a stated share or quantity of the CVP water supply available for municipal, domestic, industrial, or irrigation use.

- The Water Service Contracts Act of 1944 provided for delivery of specific quantities of irrigation and M&I water to Contractors. The Reclamation Project Act of 1956 provided the right of renewal of long-term repayment or water service contracts for agricultural Contractors for a term not to exceed 40 years. The Reclamation Project Act of 1963 provided the right of renewal of long-term repayment or water service contracts for municipal and industrial Contractors.

The CVPIA included a right of renewal of long-term repayment or water service contracts for a term not to exceed 25 years, but the Secretary may or may not renew such contracts for successive periods for terms not exceed 25 years.

### ***1.3.1 NUMBER AND BREADTH OF CONTRACTS***

Reclamation proposes to renew 114 CVP water service contracts. These contracts include an annual maximum quantity of approximately 5.6 million acre-feet of CVP water and provide water service to approximately 3.2 million irrigable acres of land and an urban population in excess of 4.3 million.

### ***1.3.2 DISCRETION UNDER CONTRACT AUTHORITIES/ RECLAMATION LAW TO CONTROL USE OF CONTRACT WATER***

The statutes cited previously authorize Reclamation to determine the amount of CVP water to be made available to CVP water service Contractors subject to certain conditions, including but not limited to, the terms and conditions included within the applicable state water right permits/licenses; the amounts of water each Contractor can put to reasonable and beneficial use; for irrigation water, the number of acres of irrigable and eligible lands within the Contractor's boundaries that are also within the authorized CVP service area; and the places of use designated in the applicable CVP water right permits/licenses.

## **1.4 BASIS OF SHASTA AND TRINITY RIVER DIVISIONS WATER SERVICE CONTRACT RENEWALS**

The Central Valley Project Authorization Act of 1937 authorized construction of the initial CVP ~~project~~ features for navigation, flood-control, water storage, construction of distribution systems, and hydropower generation. The River and Harbors Act of 1940 further authorized construction of CVP facilities and mandated that dams and reservoirs be used first for river regulation, improvement of navigation, and flood control; second for irrigation and domestic users; and third for power. This authorization was amended by the American River Division Authorization Act of 1949, Trinity River Act of 1955, San Luis Authorization Act of 1960, River and Harbors Act of 1962, and Auburn-Folsom South Unit Authorization Act of 1967. The Shasta Division was authorized under the ~~original CVP contract dated~~ Authorization Act of August 26, 1937, and the Trinity River Division was authorized separately under the Trinity Division, CVP Act of August 12, 1955.

Key provisions of the existing water contracts are summarized in Table 1-1, Summary of Existing Water Contracts, Shasta and Trinity River Divisions. Presently the Bella Vista Water District, Clear Creek Community Services District, and the City of Shasta Lake are receiving water under interim contracts that

~~expired~~ expire on February 28, ~~2001~~ 2006. The remainder of the Contractors signed binding agreements for early renewal.

The **Bella Vista Water District (BVWD)** is a publicly owned water agency formed in 1957 under California Water Code Division 13, Sections 34000 through 38501. BVWD entered into a contract with the Federal government on April 4, 1964, for the delivery of up to 24,000 acre-feet (total) of CVP water annually for agricultural and M&I uses.

The **Centerville Community Services District (CCSD)** is a community services district formed in 1959 under California Government Code, Division 3, Section 61000, et seq. CCSD entered into a contract with the Federal government in December 2001 for the delivery of up to 2,900 acre-feet (total) of CVP water annually for M&I uses. The water contract was a reassignment previously held by the Shasta County Water Agency.

The **City of Redding** is the largest city in Shasta County with a population of 78,490 (1995). Prior to 1941, water service within the City of Redding was provided by the California Water Service Company, whose water rights dated from 1886. The City of Redding acquired the local facilities and water rights of the company in 1941, and filed for additional appropriative water rights of 5 cubic feet per second (cfs) in 1944. Subsequent annexations to the City's service area included the Buckeye County Water District (1967), the Cascade Community Services District (1976), and the Enterprise Public Utility District (1977).

The City entered into a contract with the Federal government on February 22, 1994, for the delivery of up to 6,140 acre-feet of CVP water annually for M&I uses in the **Buckeye zone**. This agreement is separate and distinct from a 1966 Settlement Contract with Reclamation, under which the City obtains additional CVP water.

The **City of Shasta Lake** was incorporated in July of 1993, and receives ~~2,750~~ 4,400 acre-feet of water under interim contract number 1134, formalized on ~~March 3, 1994~~ February 27, 2004. Prior to incorporation, water was supplied to the area by the Shasta Dam Area Public Utilities District (SDAPUD) and the Summit City Public Utilities District (SCPUD).

The SDAPUD was formed in 1945 to supply water to workers constructing Shasta Dam. The original 276 acre-feet contract with the Federal government was entered into August 12, 1948. On September 15, 1955, the contract was amended to 375 acre-feet. In July of 1957, the contract was further amended to 3,225 acre-feet.

The original SCPUD contract with the Federal government was initiated on October 22, 1948, for 60 acre-feet. The contract was amended in July of 1966 (amount unknown) and again on December 9, 1975 to 1,170 acre-feet.

In 1978, the SDAPUD and SCPUD contracts were merged into one long-term contract. In 1988, when the earlier contracts expired, it was assumed that the long-term contract amount would be 4,400 acre-feet (the total of the two individual contracts). At the time, however, there was no right to renewal available, and the contract amount was set at 2,750 acre-feet, ~~for the term of the interim contract.~~

On September 15, 1993, the City of Shasta Lake assumed the merged contract. The contract subsequently expired and the city entered into ~~the March 1994~~ interim contracts beginning in March, 1994 for 2750 acre-feet. The proposed existing interim renewal contract would restore the original 4,400 acre-feet and the proposed renewal contract provides for the delivery of up to 4,400 acre-feet.

The **Clear Creek Community Services District (CCCSD)** is a publicly owned water agency formed in 1961 under Trinity River Division Act of 1955. CCCSD entered into a contract with the Federal government on May 14, 1963, for the delivery of up to 15,300 acre-feet (total) of CVP water annually for agricultural and M&I uses.

The **Shasta Community Services District (SCSD)** was formed in June 1959, under the Community Services District Laws, Sections 61000 through 61934 of the Governmental Code of the State of California. The SCSD entered into a contract with the Federal government on March 25, 1964, for the delivery of up to 1,000 acre-feet of CVP water annually for M&I use.

The **Shasta County Water Agency (SCWA)** was formed in 1957 through Legislative Act 7580, Shasta County Water Agency Act. On June 30, 1967, the SCWA entered into a contract with the Federal government for the delivery of up to 5,000 acre-feet of CVP water annually (total) for agricultural and M&I uses. SCWA assigned 2,900 acre-feet to the Centerville Community Services District in 2001, and 1,000 acre-feet to Mountain Gate Community Services District on February 22, 2005. An assignment of 578.5 acre-feet to the BVWD is pending. The SCWA now supplies water to ~~Mountain Gate Community Services District (1,000 acre-feet), BVWD (578.7 acre-feet),~~ Jones Valley County Service Area (CSA) #6 (190 acre-feet), Crag View CSA #23 (119 acre-feet), Castella CSA #3 (77 acre-feet), and numerous smaller areas such as the Silverthorn development, French Gulch School, and Shasta Holiday MWC. The 500 acre-feet under the Keswick County Service Area (KCSA) would be merged with the SCWA during contract renewal.

The **Keswick County Service Area (KCSA)**, also known as County Service Area #25) was preceded by the Keswick Community Services District, which was formed in the early 1960s under the Community Services District Laws, Sections 61000 through 61934 of the Governmental Code of the State of California. In October 1990 the Keswick Community Services District was dissolved and reorganized as the KCSA under Sections 25210.1 through 25250 of the Governmental Code of the State of California. The KCSA, through its predecessor agency, entered into a contract with the Federal government on September 16, 1964 for delivery of up to 500 acre-feet of CVP water annually for M&I use.

The **Mountain Gate Community Services District (MGCSD)** was formed in 1956 pursuant to Government Code, Title 6, Division 3, Sections 61000 through 61800. The MGCSD entered into a contract with the Federal government on March 12, 1958, for the delivery of up to 350 acre-feet of CVP water annually for M&I use.

The **U.S. Forest Service (USFS)** (also known as the Centimudi Marina) entered into a contract with Reclamation on November 2, 1967, for delivery of up to 10 acre-feet of CVP water for M&I uses at the Centimudi boat ramp on Shasta Lake.

## **1.5 RELATION TO THE CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT IMPROVEMENT ACT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (CVPIA PEIS)**

The PEIS provided a programmatic evaluation of the impacts of implementing the CVPIA. Four alternatives, 17 supplemental analyses, a Preferred Alternative, and a No Action Alternative were evaluated in the PEIS. The impact analysis in the PEIS was completed at a subregional level but presented within the PEIS on a regional basis for the Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin Valley, and Tulare Lake regions. The PEIS No Action Alternative assumed that existing water service contracts would be renewed under the same terms as expiring contracts. The Final PEIS included a Preferred Alternative that addressed the regional impacts and benefits of the general method that Reclamation anticipated for implementation of CVPIA, including long-term contract renewal, as described in Chapter 3 of this document.

Following completion of the PEIS, Reclamation prepared additional environmental documentation for renewal of long-term water service and repayment contracts, including this EA to address the site-specific impacts relating to contract renewals within the Shasta and Trinity Divisions.

## **1.6 STUDY AREA**

The general location of the Shasta and Trinity River Divisions is shown in Figure 1-1, Regional Location and Project Vicinity. The study area for this EA is defined by the service area boundaries of the 10 service Contractors. The general service area boundaries of the 10 Contractors within the Shasta and Trinity River Divisions are shown in Figure 1-2. Appendix G provides the service area boundaries for each of the 10 Contractors. ~~The names~~ A Summary of the 10 Contractors ~~are~~ is provided in Table 1-1.

## **1.7 STUDY PERIOD**

The analysis period for this EA is the term of each long-term contract included in this EA. Section 3404(c) of the CVPIA clearly indicates that 25 years will be the upper limit for long-term irrigation repayment and water service contracts within the CVP. However, Section 3404(c) did not amend the provisions of Section (9(c) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 and the Act of June 21, 1963 which authorized renewal of M&I water contract terms for up to 40 years. These 1939 and 1963 authorizations remain in place as guidance for establishing the terms of M&I contracts.

## **1.8 ASSUMPTIONS FOR 40-YEAR IMPACT ANALYSIS**

As discussed in Chapter 2, water-needs assessments (Needs Analyses) were performed for each long-term CVP contractor. Each needs analysis was predicated on the amount of water that would be beneficially utilized by year 2025, and was used to determine the long-term contract amount. The Needs Analysis showed that each contractor's future water demand equaled or exceeded their full contract amount at year 2025. (No interim time period conditions were considered or evaluated with respect to build-out

conditions or changes in the CVP contract). Thus, all environmental impacts associated with use of the full contract amount would be manifested at the end of the 25-year water-needs analysis period. Therefore, the initial analysis of impacts, prepared in 2000, covered a 25-year period.

Potential impacts that would occur from 2025 to contract year 40 (2044) were also considered. Because full use of contract supply would occur by 2025, all environmental effects within a contract area service related to contract renewals will have occurred by year 2025. Because the full contract amount would already be in use, any contract-renewal environmental effects occurring at year 2025 would not increase in magnitude or change in scope after that date.

If the amount of CVP water delivered changes after full build-out in year 2025, those changes in delivery would not be related to the contract renewal, but would be a result of changes in water allocations due to CVP-wide demands, hydrology, or reductions in the reliability of CVP water supply because existing water rights holders are more fully using their water rights. Any such changes in delivery would be decreases, not increases. Any decrease in the amount of CVP water delivered would not increase development of M&I service areas between 2025 and contract year 40. Any analysis of changes in actual water delivery after 2025 would be highly speculative, difficult to quantify, and minor in scope. Thus, Reclamation believes that an analysis of impacts in year 2025 covers the full range of impacts associated with a 40-year contract term to the M&I-only contractors.

## **1.9 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS**

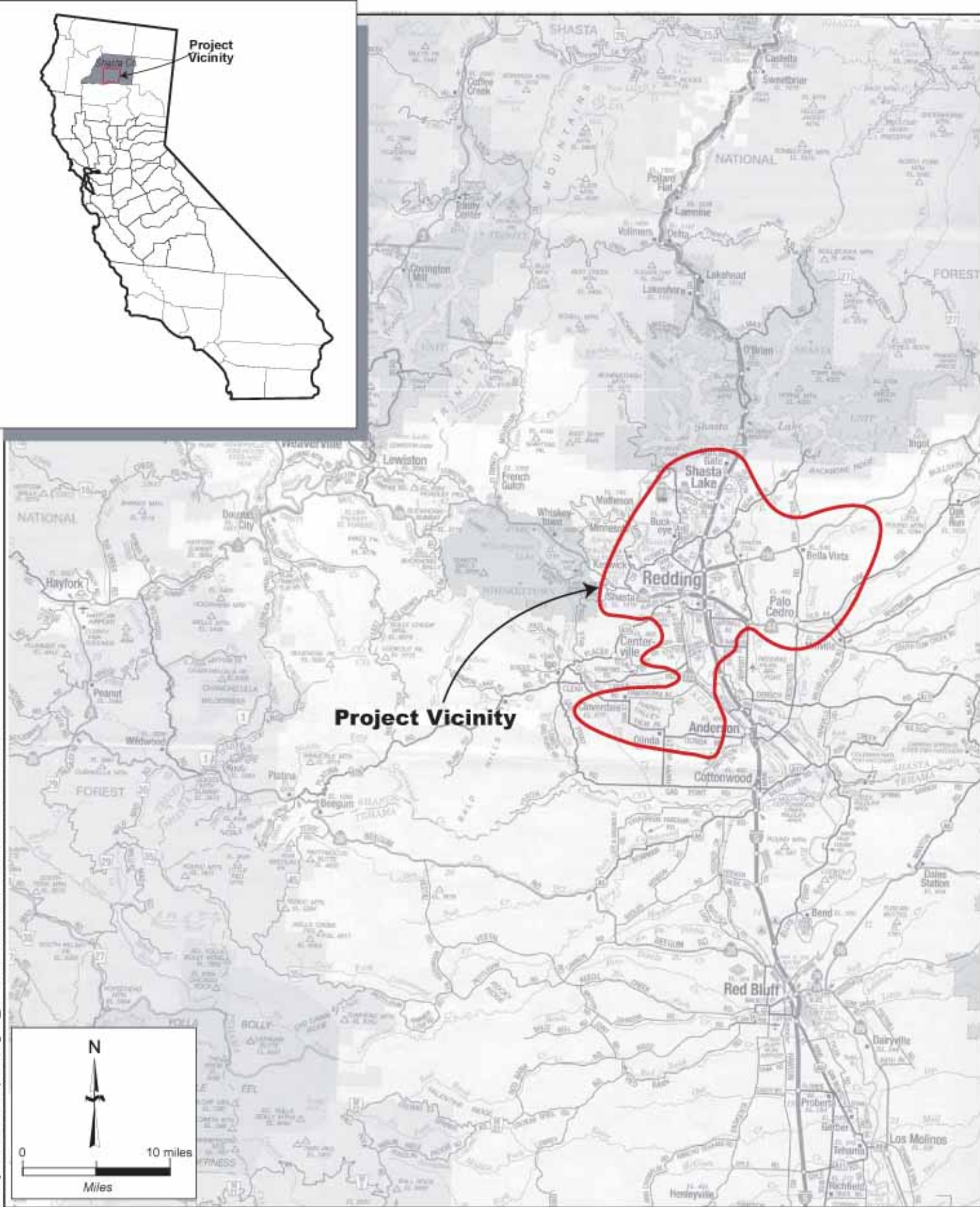
Reclamation started the preparation of this EA during the scoping phase for the CVPIA PEIS. Scoping served as a fact-finding process that helped identify public concerns about, and recommendations for, the NEPA process; issues that would be addressed in this EA; and the scope and level of detail for analyses. Specific scoping activities began in October 1998 after Reclamation published a Notice of Intent to prepare environmental documents on long-term contract renewal of CVP repayment and water service contracts.

The long-term contract renewal process was conducted as a public process. Throughout the contract renewal process, meetings were held with Contractors, other agencies, interest groups, and the public (see Chapter 6). Issues raised during the public involvement process were addressed in the negotiations process and were used in the preparation of this EA.

## **1.10 RELATED ACTIVITIES**

There are several activities being implemented by Reclamation as part of the obligation to manage and operate the CVP. The following table identifies these activities and describes their relation to the renewal of the Shasta and Trinity River Divisions' water service contracts. Related studies and projects that have been conducted recently or are currently being completed are summarized in Table 1-2.

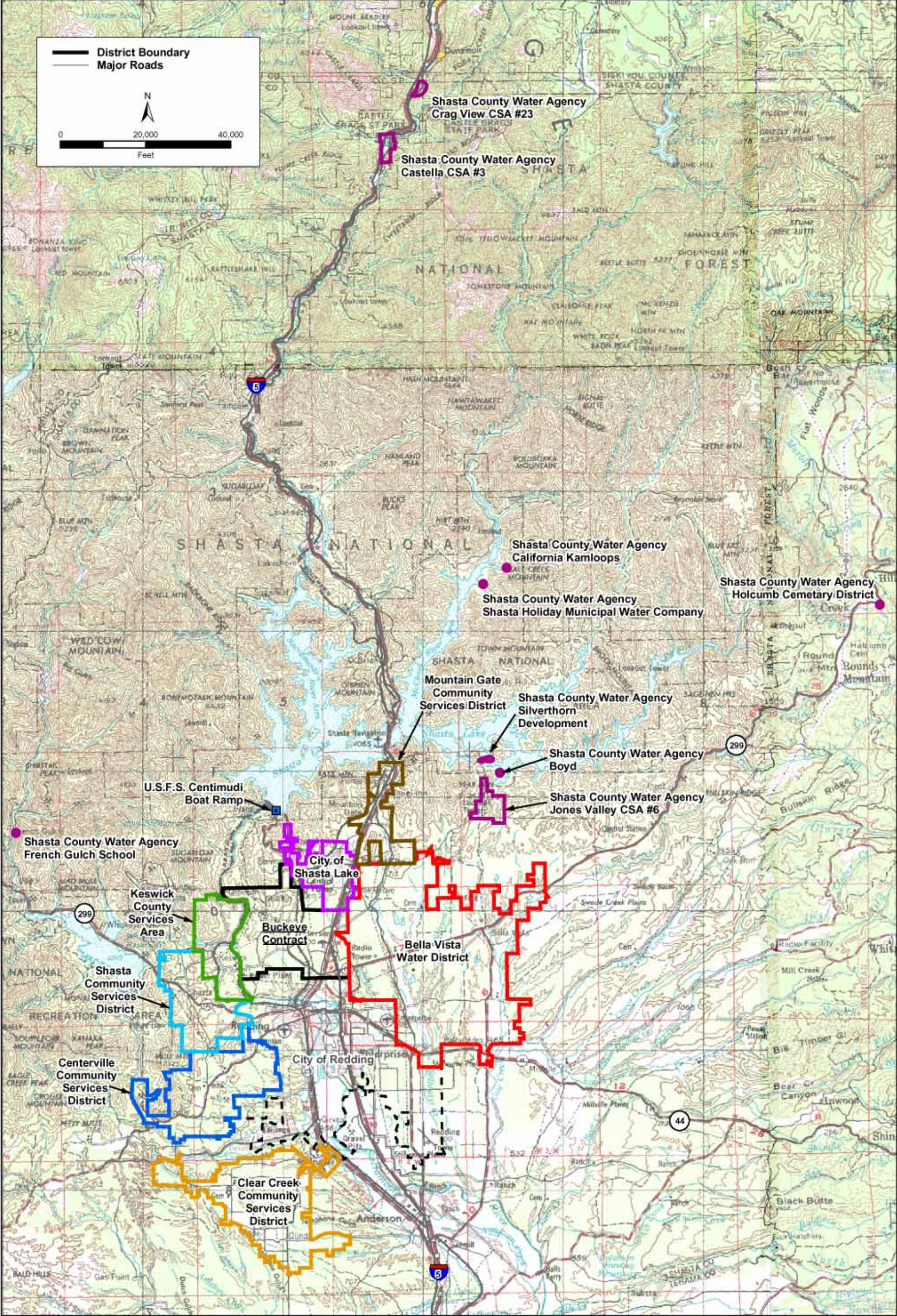
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Shasta and Trinity River Divisions Long-Term Contract Renewal

**Figure 1-1**  
**Regional Location & Project Vicinity**

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Shasta and Trinity River Divisions Long-Term Contract Renewal

**Figure 1-2**  
**Generalized District Service Areas within the**  
**Shasta and Trinity River Divisions**

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**TABLE 1-2  
RELATED ACTIVITIES**

<b>Project or Study and Lead Agency</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Long-Term Renewal of Other Existing CVP Water Service Contracts – Reclamation	Reclamation is in negotiation with other CVP water Contractors outside the Shasta and Trinity River Divisions for renewal of long-term contracts.
CALFED Bay-Delta Program (CALFED)	Established in May 1995, this consortium of Federal and state agencies is charged with the development of a long-term solution to Delta water concerns. CALFED completed an EIR/EIS (July 2000) as part of this process. Renewal of Long-Term CVP Contracts is assumed in the CALFED EIR/EIS.
Implementation of the CVPIA	The CVPIA mandates changes in management of the CVP, particularly for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife. Ten major areas of change include: 800,000 acre-feet of water dedicated to fish and wildlife annually; tiered water pricing applicable to new and renewed contracts; water transfers provision, including sale of water to users outside the CVP service area; special efforts to restore anadromous fish population by 2002; restoration fund financed by water and power users for habitat restoration and enhancement and water and land acquisitions; no new water contracts until fish and wildlife goals achieved; no contract renewals until completion of a PEIS; terms of contracts reduced from 40 to 25 years with renewal at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior; installation of a temperature control device at Shasta Dam; implementation of fish passage measures at Red Bluff Diversion Dam; firm water supplies for Central Valley wildlife refuges; and development of a plan to increase CVP yield.
Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP)	Fish restoration in the Trinity River sub-basin is funded through a restoration program administered by Reclamation. The TRRP has two distinct program elements; 1) the Rehabilitation and Implementation Group, responsible for project development, engineering, and regulatory compliance; and 2) the Technical Modeling and Analysis Group, responsible for project development, monitoring, and integrating activities in an adaptive management framework. A number of Federal, state, and local participants are involved at both the policy and project level. Active participants include Reclamation, USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, California Resources Agency, Trinity County, and the Hoopa Valley and Yurok tribes.
Coordinated Operating Agreement (COA) and Operations Criteria and Plan (OCAP) Update – Reclamation and California Department of Water Resources	Provisions and requirements of the CVPIA, SWRCB Order 1641, the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, and other agency mandates require that the existing operational roles and responsibilities of the State Water Project and CVP be reviewed and updated to provide appropriate long-term operating criteria and procedures for the two primary water storage and delivery projects affecting waterways of the Central Valley.